IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph [0021] at page 5 of the originally filed specification, with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] Speaking generally, the present invention is practiced by deriving track duration data for a collection of audio tracks from table of contents (TOC) data stored on a digital audio recording using a computer or other playback device. Alternatively, track durations may be read directly from a collection of audio files (e.g. an album that has been digitized and stored on a computer using an audio player). The track duration data, which includes information regarding the length of each track and the number of tracks into which a recording is divided, is used to look up information about the audio recording, such as the title and artist, in a database generated using a fuzzy algorithm.

Please replace the paragraph [0047] at page 10 of the originally filed specification, with the following amended paragraph:

[0047] Fig. 4 illustrates the manner in which the track durations are rounded. A particular rounding factor (N) is used, e.g., N = 100 frames, and a particular direction is selected, e.g., the downward direction, in which case each track duration is rounded down to the near 100 frames. For example, a track duration of 11678 frames would be rounded to 11600 frames, a time of 11744 frames would be rounded to 11700 frames, and a time of 11863 frames would be rounded to 11800 frames. After rounding, only the significant digits need be retained, so these times may be expressed as 116, 11[[6]]7, and 118, respectively. Up to

this point, the truncation and rounding are similar to that done to the track duration input data received from the client. However, the following additional steps are performed on the data stored in the fuzzy track set database.